

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

## TEN PAGES.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## SIT ON HER THRONE.

At the State Department It Is Thought  
She Is Back.

## JUDGE GRESHAM DOES NOT YIELD.

He Wants Her Restored if Force  
Has to Be Used.

## DOLE WILL NOT GIVE UP EASILY.

Mr. Thurston Replies to What He Calls  
Personal Remarks About Himself.  
Congressmen Discuss It.

Washington, November 21.—(Special)—The impression is gaining ground among the members of the foreign committees of both houses of congress that the distribution to them of copies of the Blount report concerning Hawaii and causing abstracts of the same to be published in the newspapers, indicate that the administration will lay the whole matter before congress for final action.

This would be necessary only in the event that the provisional government declines to step down and out without objection or resistance. If the queen is restored before congress meets, it would not be necessary to call on congress for any action, but if the provisional government resists the restoration of the queen, as undoubtedly it will, and makes the use of force necessary to restore her, it is believed the administration will ask the authority of congress before using force, as much as the use of force to overthrow the provisional government would be an act of war. It is the opinion of Judge Culver, of Texas, and Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, as well as of other prominent democrats, that Minister Willis had no instructions to use force, but to secure if possible a peaceful restoration of the monarchy. They think if he finds it impossible to bring this about he will cease any effort in that direction and report to this government, and the whole matter will be laid before congress by the president.

What Will Mr. Cleveland Say?

President Cleveland spends a large share of his time preparing his annual message to congress. It is said that Hawaiian matters will be presented in the regular message and not in a special message, as is sometimes the case with particular subjects. The report upon Hawaiian correspondence will no doubt be sent in as a special document and will be referred to in the regular message. The probabilities are that the message will be a long one owing to the importance of several subjects to be discussed, not only on the Hawaiian subject, but the tariff.

At the state department today it was said that newspapers had been given everything in the Hawaiian matter except instructions to Mr. Willis. It was stated that there would be no information on this given out and that the instructions would be made public in Honolulu and come to this country from over the sea.

The really important part of the instructions is that regarding the question of force and whether or not the minister is authorized to use the naval forces of the United States to restore the queen.

Judge Gresham's Belief.

At the departments there is the greatest reticence on this point. It is asserted, however, that the administration has not the least doubt that Queen Liliuokalani has been peacefully restored to the throne.

Coupled with this statement is another to the effect that the information received on the Australia was highly satisfactory and showed just the progress that was expected. Belief was expressed that the change had already been accomplished and that the next steamer would bring the important information that Minister Willis had carried out his instructions.

It is said that no instructions from the department had been forwarded on to him.

Mr. Thurston Replies to Colonel Blount.

Lorrin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, gave out the following statement to-night:

"I am urged to make a statement for publication, setting forth the position and claims of the Hawaiian government and making a reply to the charge contained in Mr. Blount's report."

"As I have received no official information that Mr. Blount has made a report; I have not seen a copy of it and do not know what it contains, except from reading the newspaper abstracts therefrom, and, unaware of the present intentions of the United States government concerning Hawaii, I am unable at present, in the absence of such knowledge, to intelligently state what the position and claims of the Hawaiian government are. It would, moreover, be contrary to diplomatic courtesy for me to publish a statement on such a subject, prior to informing the United States government of the same. A large portion of the published extracts from Mr. Blount's report consist, however, of personal attacks upon me and those associated with me in the provisional government, impugning our veracity, good faith and courage, charging us with fraud and duplicity.

"I deem it proper to make a personal reply to such charges, confining myself to statements of fact, to wit, as principal actor and which I am prepared to testify to before any impartial tribunal."

"First, before stating such facts, I desire to call attention to Mr. Blount's method of constructing his report.

"Although he is in several places stated to have been the author of the revolutionary movement, he has never asked any question concerning the same or given me opportunity to make any statement, although I have at all times been ready and willing to do so. The same is true of a large number of other men who took a leading part in the movement of January.

"In the second place, his evidence consists exclusively of prepared affidavits or answers to leading questions put by himself at private interviews, no one else being present but the stenographer. In most cases he has tried to examine the witness or opportunity to contradict or explain evidence given, or present evidence. A brief examination of the published portions of the report show numerous incorrect statements."

GENERAL TRACY TALKS.

He Tells of the Last Interview He Had with Admiral Skerrett.

New York November 21.—(Special)—A reporter called on ex-Secretary of the navy Benjamin F. Tracy in the Mills building this morning and asked him for

his opinion on Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaii.

"Well, I cannot give an opinion on it, as I have not read it yet," replied Mr. Tracy, "but my attention has been called to a statement made by Admiral Skerrett to Mr. Blount in reference to a conversation he had with me on December 30th. My recollection of all that transpired between the admiral and myself on that occasion is very distant. The interview was informal and very brief. Admiral Skerrett called on me and asked me if I had any instructions to give him. I replied that I had nothing further to say to him other than what he received in his written instructions.

"He then spoke about Hawaiian matters," continued Mr. Tracy, "and I said I thought the people of the United States were desirous of closer relations than those existing at the time with Hawaii, but I was careful to mention that it was a matter for the Hawaiian people themselves to deal with. I did not use the word 'annexed,' but the admiral used it. I told him that no attempt should be made by the naval authorities to intimidate, persuade or influence the Hawaiians in any way and that everything should be left to their own free will."

The reporter then informed the ex-secretary of the death of Hon. Jeremiah Rusk. "Oh, that is too bad," said Mr. Tracy, sorrowfully. "I am pained and grieved to hear it. He was a noble man and in all my associations with him I found him everything that was noble and good."

## SECRETARY RUSK IS DEAD.

An ex-Member of President Harrison's Cabinet Passes Away Suddenly.

Vienna, Wis., November 21.—The death of General Rusk came like a bolt of lightning from the sky. There was not the slightest indication of the approaching end. Colonel Henry Casser, his former private secretary, left his bedside about 9 o'clock last night and gave to an assembled crowd of the general's friends the most positive assurance that the crisis was surely past.

General Rusk himself said to his physicians during the evening, "Boys, I'm better." Up to ten minutes of dissolution he talked with his watchers, and he appeared to have dropped into a peaceful sleep. Death came without a struggle and with no warning, whatever. Only Dr. Gott and one or two members of his family were present to watch the flickering light go out.

Colonel L. I. Rusk, who has been constantly at his father's bedside for two weeks, departed for his home at Chippewa Falls last night.

General Rusk's death was due to a combination of disorders, the origin of which dates back several years.

The funeral will be held in this city on Friday and the remains will lie in state at the Methodist church the day previous.

## Ex-President Harrison Notified.

Indianapolis, November 21.—Ex-President Harrison received the news of General Rusk's death this morning and was deeply affected. He expressed the deepest sorrow at the taking off of the venerable member of his old official family. Mr. Harrison once sent Mrs. Rusk a telegram of condolence.

## The Flag Flung at Half Mast.

Washington, November 21.—The news of the death of ex-Secretary Rusk was read by Secretary Morton just as he was leaving his office to attend the cabinet meeting. He at once ordered the flag over the agricultural building to be placed at half mast, out of respect to the dead secretary, and will probably take some official action during the day.

## PLANS FOR THE CORDAGE TRUST.

Old Officers Will Be Left Out of the Recreated Company.

New York, November 21.—(Special)—Interest in the reorganization of the Cordage trust was renewed today, it being understood that the reorganization committee's plan to be submitted to the stockholders was likely to be made public late this afternoon or tomorrow. Ernest Thalmann, of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., who has been probably the most active man on the committee, said this afternoon that he could not tell whether the report and plan of the committee would be made public today or not. Contrary to report, he said, the committee had no information on this given out and that the instructions would be made public in Honolulu and come to this country from over the sea.

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## STRONG FOR GOLD.

Secretary Carlisle Discusses Finance at a New York Banquet.

## HE ARGUES FOR A SINGLE STANDARD

There Must Be An International Agreement to Maintain Parity.

## NO FREE COINAGE OF SILVER FOR HIM.

As a Gold Advocate He Talks of the Friendship of that Metal for the White Metal—More Confidence Needed

New York, November 21.—The one hundred and twenty-fifth annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce took place tonight. Three hundred prominent business men were present. Charles S. Smith, president of the chamber, presided, and at his table, Hon. John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, occupied the post of honor.

Others on either side of the president were Hon. William Walter Phelps, Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite, W. H. Webb, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Rev. Dr. Francis L. Parker, S. S. Babcock, Hon. Seth Lowe, Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. St. Clair McKelway, Hon. Murat Halstead, Hon. David M. Stone, Hon. James E. Eckels, George M. Pullman, of Chicago, Hon. William G. Hornblower and Florence O'Driscoll.

Ex-Minister Phelps was late in arriving and Florence O'Driscoll, member of the parliament, one of the anti-parochies whips who has visited the world's fair, occupied the seat originally assigned the mayor and other prominent men too numerous to mention.

The large dining room of Delmonico's was supplemented by two of the small chambers to accommodate the overflow. Decorations, the dominant feature of which were the national flags of the United States, Great Britain and France, lent color to the brilliant scene.

In opening the speech making, President Smith took special pains to commend the character of New York banks and their attitude toward the country during the recent financial crisis.

## Mr. Carlisle Responds.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, responded to the first toast of the evening, which was "commerce demands and the honor of the country requires that the obligations of the United States shall be paid in coin current in any market of the world, and that question shall be settled for all time and beyond controversy."

Mr. Carlisle began his speech by remarking that he was somewhat embarrassed, also, by the fact that he was to talk to an assemblage of gentlemen who, by reason of their personal experience in commercial and financial affairs, are at least in as good a position as he was himself to understand and appreciate the value of a sound and stable currency and to foresee the injurious effects of a departure from correct financial methods. Continuing, he said:

"It does not follow from anything I have said that nothing shall circulate or be recognized as money or currency except gold or paper issued against gold, nor that the price of commodities ought to be, in fact, but will be fixed upon the hypothesis that gold is the only money in the world; but it does follow that no paper, or any other article, which is not gold, can be depreciated below the established and recognized standard.

Any financial policy which would permit such depreciation or create a reasonable apprehension of such depreciation, would unseat values, paralyze business, arrest the growth and expansion of our industries, and ultimately bring about the downfall of our nation and many others.

Whatever may be the nature of the actual standard, it must be a standard of equal value, or else it will be felt sooner or later in every part of the land. Confidence would be destroyed, trade would be interrupted, and all the evils which have invariably attended the use of a base or fluctuating currency would afflict, not the commercial and financial classes only, but the country at large.

Our commercial interests, which are confined to our own country, they extend to every quarter of the globe, and our people buy and sell nearly every market of the civilized world. We are very largely a mercantile people and constant and profitable employment in the production and transportation of commodities for sale and consumption in other countries, form the chief basis of our monetary system.

Money and its representatives constitute the tools with which the merchant and the banker perform their parts in the mechanism and control of trade, and are important factors in the growth and development of our trade at home and abroad. It is not possible to do perfectly well with imperfect instruments, and if it is attempted, the consequences will be far worse than those which might be established.

It is not possible, under existing circumstances, for any government to establish and maintain a stable relation between the value of its money and the value of the silver coin in exchange, unless the coin is legal tender. This is the only way to secure a stable value for the coin.

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all its own obligations in whatever kind of money its creditors may demand.

## The Government Should Not Discriminate.

The principle or rule of law that the option as to the kind of legal tender with which an obligation shall be discharged belongs to the debtor, and not to the creditor, has no just basis. The right of the creditor to issue his private bank notes, or to circulate as a currency among the people and, by making them legal tender, compels the people to receive them.

The private citizen, or any property holder, his private obligations, held by voluntary creditors, in any kind of legal tender money, because he has only his own personal interest to protect and owes no public duty in the protection of the public.

The United States has undertaken to supply the country with a currency, and has issued its obligations in the form of notes to circulate among the people in the transaction of private business. It has received for every dollar represented by such notes a dollar's worth of the people's services or a dollar's worth of the people's property, but as some policy, decision or regulation has recently been adopted in all the markets of the world to make the silver dollar the standard of value, it is evident that, while the law might declare otherwise



## FOR SWEET CHARITY

Macon's Citizens Will Start a Hospital for the Sick.

## GENERAL INTEREST IN THE CAUSE

The King's Daughters Have Raised a Fund to Help on the Movement—Such a Charity Is Needed.

Macon, Ga., November 21.—(Special)—For some time a number of benevolent and Christian people have been working hard to establish a charity hospital. Every effort has been put forward that could possibly facilitate the accomplishment of this end, and now success is assured.

Last night quite a number of representative people, gentlemen and ladies, met in the Academy of Music to devise the best and most practical plans of carrying out the enterprise.

Short speeches were made by Rev. W. B. Jennings, Dr. W. C. Bass, Mr. W. C. Turpin, Major J. F. Hanson and others urging the necessity of a hospital and suggesting the best plan of securing one of such character and in such season as to meet the demand.

The chairman gave a brief sketch of the status of affairs as they now exist, with regard to the hospital, showing that some \$3,000 was on hand and in the banks to be used as a fund for a hospital building. He further said that the cost of maintaining a hospital on a small scale would be about \$2,400 a year or \$200 a month.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. Hugh Willett were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting, called to take into consideration the establishment of a hospital in the city of Macon.

That the necessities of the sick poor, and of sick inmates of our city, demand the preservation of the good name of our city, urgently demand that steps be immediately taken to open a public hospital in the city of Macon at the earliest possible date.

That the sum of \$1,000 be raised for the accomplishment of this object on all funds necessary for the erection of a building suitable for the permanent use of the hospital is hereby voted and may be expended for the same.

That the sum of \$1,000 be raised for the maintenance of the hospital.

That the King's Daughters be requested to make the sum of \$1,000 available for the purpose of securing the necessary funds for taking all necessary action to equip and maintain such a hospital as it may be possible to secure, and as soon as it may be convenient, to present to the appropriate authority to fill any vacancies that may occur in this connection.

That they, together with the committee of the King's Daughters, be requested to make the sum of \$1,000 available from time to time in the public press of the city.

Mr. W. A. Doody's name was substituted for Major Hanson's, as the latter gentleman feared that he could not dare to meet the time to the work that it required.

The following resolution was also read and adopted:

Whereas, a sum of money has been subscribed by the King's Daughters and by sundry citizens of Macon, for hospital purposes, amounting to \$2,400, which money now lies idle in the hands of Macon, and

Whereas, a building suitable for the purpose of a hospital on a small scale can be purchased with this money and such money as can be spared from the same to be subscribed by the citizens of Macon, and

Whereas, Judicial real estate investment is a better disposition of the funds than to deposit them in the bank.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the contributors to the fund now on hand for a hospital building in Macon be requested to turn over the same to the present treasurer of that fund to the treasurer of the joint board of directors, which is to take steps to provide a hospital for Macon, and that the funds so collected by others may be collected for the same purpose, to be invested in a hospital building for Macon.

Letters of regret for unavoidable absence were read, coming from Colonel R. E. Park, James A. Thomas, Arthur Boardman, Walter B. Hill, Charles L. Partlett, A. L. Miller, Henry Horne and many others, expressing great sympathy for the movement and interest in the enterprise and offering all possible financial and other assistance.

Fad Citizens.

D. A. Tipon and L. H. Gardner, two men whose records as swindlers are well known, have fallen into the hands of the law, and will be given a trial to-morrow afternoon in the United States court for counterfeiting and using the United States mail for fraudulent purposes. In addition to making counterfeit money, these men with others, it is alleged, were members of a gang engaged in a gigantic scheme for swindling northern jobbing merchants out of goods by giving false references and buying goods to be shipped to firms in different places.

MAJOR JOHN COBB DIES SUDDENLY.

He Had an Attack of Heart Disease on a Street Car.

Macon, Ga., November 21.—(Special)—Major John B. Cobb, one of the oldest and most favorably known citizens of Macon, died here suddenly from heart failure.

Major Cobb was the senior member of the Cobb family, son of Col. John Cobb, Cabaness & Cobb.

About 9 o'clock he boarded an electric car and started down to his office. He left home in quite as good heart and spirits as usual, but soon after he boarded the car he had a severe attack of heart trouble, having had several attacks before. He soon found that his condition was serious and called the attention of Mr. Holmes Johns and some other friends on the car to the fact.

Colonel Albert Howell followed Captain Dodge and said that he was especially pleased to have him return to the primary, as he showed him clearly that the work he had done when he was alderman had been appreciated by the people. His talk was full of wisdom and good advice and was listened to with the greatest interest.

Mr. Welch, of the fifth, gave an interesting talk, declaring that he was now just as he had always been—a laboring man. He was one of the most interesting and entertaining speakers of the evening.

Mr. Campbell, of the fourth, when next called on, declared that he felt thankful to the members of the order for the support he had been given. He said that he would always be found fighting for the good of Atlanta and her people, it mattered not what the labor might be.

Dr. Nels, the nominee from the seventh ward, was the last one to be introduced.

In his talk, which was earnest and sincere, the doctor declared that he was always ready to serve the people of Atlanta and thanked those of the order who gave him such a hearty welcome.

The following resolutions were then adopted.

Resolved, That our representatives in the general assembly will be authorized to request to use their best endeavors to defeat the bill introduced at the instance of the city council of Atlanta, which provides that all persons convicted of crime in the city come up before the court in the city changing when the offense is committed within the corporate limits of the city of Atlanta.

Also, that they do, if possible, the bill providing for the establishment of a third division of the city court of Atlanta.

There's nothing in the way for pills as small or as easy to take as these little capsules. There's nothing so easy and simple in action—nothing that can do much lasting good. They absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick or Bilious Headaches, Jaundice, Sour Stomach and Dizziness. All read arrangements of liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

A case of Cataract that can't be cured by Dr. Sage's Cataract Remedy is so rare that the makers of the medicine are willing to risk this offer: "If we can't cure your Cataract, perfectly and permanently, no matter what your case is, we'll pay you \$500."

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## LYING IN THE AIR.

The Constitution Will Go on the East Tennessee's Fast Train.

## A PERFECTLY STARTLING SCHEDULE

The Constitution Hurled Along the Georgia Coast at High Noon—Macon for Breakfast, Florida for Dinner.

Next Monday morning The Constitution will perform another acrobatic feat, leaping into Macon before breakfast and bounding at the next jump right into the city of Jacksonville and other cities in the Florida lands before dinner.

Not more than a month ago it was an overwhelming surprise to the readers of The Constitution to see it turn up all along the line of the Atlanta and West Point railroad and into Montgomery before the dews of the morning had fairly evaporated in the warming rays of the sun. It was all the more surprising to the readers of The Constitution away down in Mobile to see the paper put in its appearance in that city in time to be read at the dinner table. And to the friends of The Constitution in New Orleans who read it the night of the same day it was printed, it seemed like magic, sure enough.

Wonderful as that schedule of fast mails by the Richmond and Danville, the Atlanta and West Point and the Louisville and Nashville seem to think it will be eclipsed, so far as The Constitution is concerned, when the East Tennessee puts on its fast flying train from the west to the land where grows the orange trees.

Leaving Atlanta at the early hour of 2 o'clock in the morning, The Constitution will be read in Macon so early the same morning that the sun of its first day on earth will yet have risen to light its pages brimming with the news of the day.

It will reach Macon at 4:45 o'clock, which means that it will be read by electric light in the Central City just a few hours after it was sent warm and moist from the press.

It will arrive in Jesup at 10 o'clock the same morning, making connection right and left for all that region of country.

It will speed on to Brunswick, reaching that city before high noon.

It will continue its journey down among the moss-covered oaks of upper Florida, reaching Jacksonville at 1:15 o'clock, just one hour before the regular dinner hour.

These facts look startling on paper, but what will they seem when fully realized?

Passengers aboard the fast train from Atlanta to Macon will have all the news of the day before them on their way from this city to that, and will read it before it is yet daytime.

Passengers leaving Macon for the south at the early hour of 5 o'clock in the morning will have The Constitution of the same day to read the minute they get aboard the train.

The Constitution will be knocking at the doors of its friends all over Macon before the big yellow rooster in the henhouse crows out the hour of dawn, and will be all over middle Georgia by breakfast time.

From away up here beneath the shadow of Kennesaw and the last peaks of Blue Ridge, it will take flight while the bright stars of the waning night are yet shining and will be unfurled in a hundred towns down among the Georgia pines while the dewdrop still glistens on the wiregrass.

But here are the figures:

The fast mail and limited passenger train of the East Tennessee will run on the following schedule taking effect next Monday morning:

Leave Atlanta	... Chattanooga	... 8:50 p.m.
Arrive	... Rome	... 1:50 p.m.
Leave	... Atlanta	... 2:00 a.m.
Arrive	... Macon	... 4:45 a.m.
Arrive	... Jesup	... 10:05 a.m.
Arrive	... Brunswick	... 1:15 a.m.
Arrive	... Jacksonville	... 4:45 p.m.

To Chatanooga for Breakfast.

Think of it!—The Constitution in Chattanooga in time for breakfast!

At the early hour of 8 o'clock will be read in the Moccasin Bend City, and will speed on to the northwest all along the line of the Cincinnati Southern, and into Cincinnati in time for supper the night it was printed.

The northbound train will leave Atlanta at 3 o'clock in the morning, reaching Rome long before breakfast and scattering The Constitution over north Georgia before sunrise.

Here is the schedule and connections of the northbound limited leaving Athara at 3 o'clock:

Leave Atlanta at	... Chattanooga	... 8:50 p.m.
Arrive	... Rome	... 5:30 a.m.
Leave	... Dalton	... 6:45 a.m.
Arrive	... Chattanooga	... 8:30 a.m.
Arrive	... Lexington, Ky.	... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive	... Cincinnati	... 7:20 p.m.
Arrive	... Huntsville	... 12:00 m.
Arrive	... Corinth	... 2:30 p.m.
Arrive	... Memphis	... 7:10 p.m.
Arrive	... Athens, Tenn.	... 10:30 a.m.
Arrive	... Knoxville	... 12:30 p.m.
Arrive	... Morristown	... 1:50 p.m.
Arrive	... Bristol	... 4:30 p.m.

Alabama Division train leaves Rome 9:00 a.m. Arrive—Aniston ... 11:00 a.m. Arrive—Auburn ... 12:00 p.m. Arrive—Selma ... 4:00 p.m. Arrive—McGinnis, Miss. ... 9:20 p.m.

Enterprising Railroad Men.

Enterprising, indeed, are the railroad men who have put their heads together in framing a schedule like this. It looks like magic manipulations to place passengers from Cincinnati one morning fairly into the lands of Florida the next morning.

It seems like whisperings from ghostland to hear a man say in Jacksonville that he ate supper the night before in Tennessee, and is ready for his dinner long before it is ready for him.

It is very, very wonderful.

Mr. B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, has done a great service for the United States mail service and for the general traveling public in giving a schedule like this. He has done that which will bring down upon his head the congratulations of the railroad world.

It is certainly the greatest stroke of enterprise yet witnessed among the railroads centering in Atlanta.

The new schedule takes effect next Monday morning.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

The storm which was on Monday evening extended eastward to the Apalachicola mountains and southward to the middle gulf coast. During the day its movement was eastward, and in the evening its center was located near Pensacola, whence it moved westward about thirty miles an hour. In the southwest the weather, which had been so decidedly unpleasant and rainy for several days preceding, cleared up there, but was still while in all the regions southwest, northeast, and northwest, precipitation was quite general, more especially in the northeast. This was noticeable, as rain was still falling at 8 o'clock p.m. at almost every point. At Atlanta the highest temperature during the afternoon was 56 degrees, and by nightfall the mercury had fallen to 46; almost as low as the temperature recorded at Cincinnati and about 20 degrees below that of stations in Alabama and Mississippi.

Forecast for today: For Georgia, fair with no decided change in temperature.

## WAS A SURPRISE.

A Receiver Has Been Appointed for John M. Miller's Bookstore.

## INSOLVENCY ALLEGED IN THE PETITION

Judge Lumpkin Gave the Matter a Hearing Late Yesterday Afternoon—He Appointed G. T. Osborn.

Next Monday morning The Constitution will perform another acrobatic feat, leaping into Macon before breakfast and bounding at the next jump right into the city of Jacksonville and other cities in the Florida lands before dinner.

The application for a receiver for Miller comes in the nature of a surprise, as the firm was thought to be doing a fine business. The petition alleges that Miller is insolvent and has, upon demand, refused payment of several promissory notes and open accounts. The receiver's bond is \$1,000.

The attorneys for both the plaintiffs and defendants were before Judge Lumpkin yesterday afternoon and agreed upon the appointment of G. T. Osborn. A bond of \$5,000 will be required of Receiver Osborn, and it is very probable that he will take charge this morning, backed by a good strong bond, which is subject to the approval of Judge Tanner, clerk of court.

The petition is not a very lengthy one, reading as follows:

The petition of Ray Wellborn, S. P. Richards, and Son, The Atlanta Journal and Harlan Bros. & Co., respectfully shows to the court that John M. Miller, a trader of Fulton county, dealing in books, stationery, etc., is indebted to them in the following amounts, to wit: Ray Wellborn, \$672.54, evidenced by promissory notes; to S. P. Richards & Sons, \$43.61, evidenced by an open account; to The Atlanta Journal in the sum of \$19.34, evidenced by an open account; and to Harlan Bros. & Co., in the sum of \$154.34, evidenced

by notes and general promissory notes and open accounts are now past due. Demand for the payment of each and every one having been properly made of said debtor and payment thereto by him refused, which said notes and accounts are hereby attached.

Petitioners further show the court that said John M. Miller is insolvent, and that their several claims are unsecured, and by reason of salient facts are in danger of losing their said several claims.

"Wherefore your petitioners pray the court that they be appointed to take charge of all the assets of said John M. Miller for the purpose of administering the same as the court may from time to time direct, to the end that your petitioners, together with such others as may hereafter make themselves parties hereto, may be enabled to recover the same from the said debtor."

Your petitioners further pray that if said debtor be restrained, restraining said John M. Miller from disposing of his said assets, or in any sense using or controlling the same except in accordance with the orders of the court."

The petition closes by praying for such relief as may be necessary and asking for the appointment of a receiver. Judge Lumpkin's order appointing G. T. Osborn to the receivership is attached, and cites that attorneys for both sides were present.

## FILED A LOT OF MORTGAGES.

## They Were Followed by a Bill Asking for the Appointment of a Receiver.

This morning before Judge Lumpkin, Police Commissioner Laird will be asked to show cause as to why a temporary receiver should not be appointed to take charge of his grocery business on Whitehall street.

The bill was filed yesterday morning in the clerk's office by Mr. Laird for various sums and to numerous different persons. These mortgages were but the forerunners of a bill for a receiver, which was filed later on.

The petition of Lint & Lovelace, H. Y. Kelly, and others alleges that William Laird is insolvent. The petitioners allege that Mr. Laird is attempting to, and is disposing of his grocery goods, books and account books and real estate by mortgages. It is further alleged in the bill, that the mortgagors and sales referred to are fraudulent and made for the purpose of defrauding, hindering and delaying a further settlement.

Kelly is wholly at a loss for an intelligent clue. He stated to the officers that he suspected a certain party near by, but had no conclusive evidence, and, of course, the officers could find no one to corroborate his suspicion. Patrolman Harris has in his possession the recovered cartridge and will make every effort to catch the perpetrator of the bold attempt to the bottom.

Kelly was painfully, but not fatally hurt. At more than a dozen places small particles of brass exploded the flesh, causing a slight wound. Kelly went to a physician and had the digits extracted and his wounds dressed. He was also badly shaken up by the force of the sudden combustion.

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The matter stirred to an unwonted state of excitement the dwellers in the Healy brick and all of them are anxious that the guilty person be caught.

## MR. KELLY'S STOVE.

## Some Vandal Put a Dynamite Cartridge in

## Mr. Pat Kelly's Stove

## AND HE GETS A BLOWING UP

A Narrow Escape from Death—Kelly's Face Riddled with Pieces of Brass—A Thunderous Explosion.

Pat Kelly was in a very peaceful frame of mind yesterday afternoon when he set his bright little tinner's stove in the upstairs corridor in the "Healy brick" and went into his room for a moment. Pat is a tinner and he was in particularly good spirits yesterday because he had a nice lucrative job to do at the Belmont on Walton street, which was just in his line.

Pat intended doing the job during the afternoon and proceeded about his preparations in a very leisurely manner. He lit his pipe as he started out, and puffing away philosophically, he marched into the hallway. His little furnace was resting just where he had left it. He picked it up affectionately and, holding it up, regarded with satisfied gaze the little heap of fuel he had placed inside.

The little survey satisfied Pat that the necessary fuel was inside the stove and he fumbled in his pocket for a match. He struck it on his heel and held the sputtering light to the splinters inside the stove.

Pat was lifted off his feet and dashed forcefully against the wall ten feet away.

Simultaneously a thunderous explosion shook the building, filling the hallway with smoke and deafening echoes. The noise was deafening, but beyond the first tremendous roar which crashed into Kelly's ears he heard nothing.

The force of the explosion dashed him headlong to the floor and rendered him unconscious for the time being. Specks of blood began to appear over his face and gradually he regained consciousness. He limped away bleeding and unable to explain the terrific explosion.

Instantly the hallway was filled with people. The loud noise had been heard for several blocks away and people came rushing up the stairways to see what the matter was. All expected to find that a horrible tragedy had been enacted. Among the spectators was the thunderous noise that had been created by the explosion.

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**SUSPEND SCHOOLS.**

**That Seems to Be the Solution of the Much Discussed Question.**

**LET THE SCHOOL FUND ACCUMULATE**  
**And Then the Teachers Can Hope for Quarterly Payment.**

**MR. FLEMING'S BILL APPROVED**

By the House Educational Committee. Other Features of the Day at the Capital—Legislative Notes.

**THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.**

Shall the teachers of Georgia be paid quarterly and, if so, how will this quarterly payment be brought about?

That is one of the most vital questions before the present legislature.

It is acknowledged on all sides that the present system is wrong and if possible the teachers should be paid more promptly. As has been frequently stated, they have to wait from a year or a year and a half for payment for their services, and as the stipends which they receive are very small, this is undoubtedly a hardship.

But how can a change be brought about?

That question seems to have caused no little bother to the members of the general assembly.

**The Three Propositions.**

First came the resolution for the issuance of bonds to raise the amount needed to make up the deficit. The passage of such a bill was strongly urged by Mr. Ham, Mr. Fleming and other members of the house. A bill providing for these bonds passed the house last session but was killed in the senate.

The discussion over the bill of Mr. Ham's in the present session, showed a great deal of opposition to the bond idea, and in response to suggestions made during the discussion several bills providing for a direct tax were introduced. But a direct tax was deemed to be unavoidable at this time and it was evident to everybody that this bill would not receive very much support.

Then came the bill of Mr. Fleming, the salient feature of which is the suspension of the schools for six months, so as to permit the money to accumulate in the treasury to the credit of the school fund.

Two days ago a very interesting feature was injected into this discussion by the report of the joint committee appointed to investigate when the school fund was received into the treasury and what disposition was made of it. The general idea of this committee was to get at the figures and find exactly how the state stood.

The report of that committee opened another avenue of discussion. In substance it stated that if the money originally belonging to the school fund was not paid out for pensions, and if the pensions were paid quarterly instead of annually, there would be sufficient money on hand in the treasury to meet quarterly payment of the teachers.

In order that this may not be misunderstood the report of that committee is given here in full.

**The Committee's Report.**

After consultation with the treasurer of the state and an examination of the books, we have arrived at the conclusion that there would be ample funds properly belonging to the school fund to meet the quarterly payments for the fact that this fund is increased upon each year by the payment thereof of the appropriation to the widows and disabled confederate soldiers, which amounts to about \$400,000.

The taxes for the payment of these appropriations to the widows and disabled soldiers do not reach the treasury until December of each year, but heretofore they have been paid eight or nine months previous thereto.

We find that the condition of the treasury is such as will authorize the payment of salaries and also the appropriations to widows and disabled confederate soldiers, if each of these payments is made quarterly. So it paid off will be unnecessary to raise any additional revenue by issuing bonds or by direct taxation.

We, therefore, recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the payment of public school teachers' salaries quarterly, that is to say, one-quarter the 1st of April, one-quarter the 1st of July, one-quarter the 1st of January, and the appropriate to follows and disabled soldiers will likewise be paid quarterly on said date in each year. Signed, C. A. Robbie, S. B. Hatchett, F. Chambers, chairman, for the senate; W. W. Thomas, T. A. Simonsfield, C. Pearce, J. P. Bloodworth, A. O. Bacon, chairman, for the house.

That seems simple enough, but the discussion showed that either the committee had been misinformed as to the figures upon which it based its report, or it was going ahead on the idea that the school year is coincident to the calendar year.

**Some Pertinent Figures.**

In this connection some figures obtained from the comptroller general's books may be of interest.

The school year begins July 1st. At the end of the first quarter of that year, there is to the credit of the school fund, in round numbers, \$65,000. In the second quarter, that is January 1st, there is paid about \$62,000. In the third quarter ending April 1st, there is \$71,000. In the fourth quarter ending July 1st, there is \$176,000. These figures are based on the past year and it is fair to presume that they would not be materially changed in the next year. This gives a total of \$365,000. To be added to this is the direct tax, \$800,000. In making his apportionment for the present system the state school commissioners had to treat this direct tax as if it were collected in the fourth quarter, but as far as fact it is not collected for four months after the close of the school year. By leaving the school year as it is now and presuming that the fund is the same as it has been last year, although as a matter of fact the fund for next year will lose about \$88,000, which had last year—it seems very evident that at the end of no quarter there is then sufficient money in the treasury to the credit of the school fund to pay the teachers. Commissioner Bradwell estimates that the pay roll for the first quarter, which is somewhat larger than for that of any quarter, is \$400,000.

**The Schools Will Be Suspended.**

The committee in the report says nothing about changing the scholastic year by suspending the schools from July to January, but in all probability that is what the legislature will do.

To get the question right down to bottom facts, the three alternatives seem to be the issuance of bonds, a direct tax, or the suspension of schools for half a year, so as to allow that money to accumulate in the treasury to the credit of the school fund to meet the payments promptly when the new year does begin.

The latter proportion set forth, as it is, in the bill of Mr. Fleming, received the endorsement of the house educational committee yesterday afternoon. The matter was thoroughly discussed and the report, it is understood, was almost unanimous.

**The Fleming Bill.**

The bill is entitled "an act to systemize the finances and increase the efficiency of

the common schools by providing for direct payment into the state treasury of all moneys belonging to the common school fund and the use of the same for common school purposes only; for quarterly apportionments and disbursements of the common school fund; for quarterly payments to teachers; for making the school year co-incident with the fiscal year; for postponing the opening of the schools for 1894 until July 1st of that year; and for other purposes."

One important feature of the bill is that every county shall have placed to its credit on the books of the treasurer at the end of each quarter all the money then in the treasury belonging to that county so that quarterly payments will thus be secured to the extent of the money in hand. It is believed that this will ultimately bring about quarterly payment of teachers and will systematize the collection and distribution of the fund.

**THE SENATE WAS QUIET.**

A short session was devoted principally to routine work.

Rev. Dr. John Jones, the venerable and eloquent chaplain of the senate, is quite ill at his home in this city. His place in the senate yesterday morning was filled by Senator Franklin, who is a close personal friend of Mr. Jones, and a warm and intimate friend from boyhood; and eloquent indeed was the prayer of friend for the restoration to health of the one so close to his heart.

It was another day of routine work with the senate. The reading of house bills the first time and of house and senate bills the second time occupied a good portion of the session.

Among the bills passed were:

Mr. Hackett—to provide for the payment of salaries to county judges when the grand jury fails to fix it.

Mr. Smith of the Thirty-fourth—Amending the oath to be taken in appeals in forma pauperis.

Mr. Persons—to incorporate Bullochville in Meriwether county.

Mr. Hackett—to regulate the sale of domestic wines in Catahoula county.

To allow the city of Conyers to levy a tax to build public buildings.

Mr. Conyers—Appropriating \$1,500 to the deaf and dumb asylum.

Two new bills were introduced. They were:

By Mr. Blalock—to incorporate the town of Woolsey, Fayette county.

By Mr. Russell—to provide for the classification of all lands in the state granted under head right or otherwise prior to 1840, when the same have been abandoned and to tax paid on them since 1840.

Mr. Thompson's bill providing for pensions to widows of soldiers who have died since the pension act passed and who may die hereafter, providing that the beneficiary was the wife of the soldier during the war and at the time of his death, and that his death was caused by wounds received in the war—created some discussion. The bill was defeated on Monday. Yesterday Mr. Thompson introduced a consideration and his motion prevailed.

Another bill reconsidered was that of Mr. Osborne, giving to counties the right of eminent domain for drainage purposes. Mr. Martin pointed out that the bill was too sweeping in that it gave counties the right to place drains anywhere regardless of the objections of owners. Mr. Osborne pointed out that the bill was so far as he concerned, local, and was willing to have the law now provided that the teachers in each county shall meet together once in every month during the school year of five months, and one week at some other time during the year. The bill, however, failed to pass, receiving eighty votes with seven in opposition to it. Mr. Wilcox gave notice that he would move for reconsideration tomorrow.

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**GEORGIA ON RAILS.**

An Exhibit to Cover Seven Thousand Miles.

**THE CEDARTOWN EXHIBIT CAR**

Which Is to Spread the Advantages of Georgia Broadcast Over the Country. The Character of the Exhibit.

Mr. J. E. Land and Mr. George H. Clark, of exhibit car fame, were in the city yesterday and were interviewed by a Constitution reporter.

Mr. Land is the gentleman who was associated with the well known Texas exhibit cars and he leaves here in a few days for a 7,000-mile trip through the western, northern and eastern states with his last enterprise, which is an exhibit car representing the mineral and agricultural resources of the mineral district of North Georgia and Alabama. Mr. Clark is the chief engineer of the East and West railroad, a mining engineer and mineralogist, and accompanies Mr. Land on the car as an expert.

**The Exhibit Car.**

To the reporter Mr. Land and Mr. Clark spoke most enthusiastically of the car and its mission.

"The car will leave here," said Mr. Land, "about December 1st and will go first to the Augusta exposition at the urgent solicitation of Messrs. Waddell and Walsh, the president, respectively, of the state fair and Augusta exposition, when it will be run directly into the grounds and will form a very unique and instructive exhibit in itself. After the conclusion of the exposition, it will return to Atlanta and leave for its long journey to the north and west.

The car is now in the E. and W. shops at Cedartown being painted and prepared with cabinet shewing for the installation of the exhibits. The finish of the car will be unique. It is painted white with trimmings of gold and aluminum, and carries on one side a large painting of a Georgia cotton field scene, and on the other one, of a Georgia iron mine. It will bear on its sides also, in handsome letters, the inscription "Exhibit Car, Mineral and Agricultural Resources of the Mineral District of North Georgia and Alabama."

The trucks and running gear will be red with black striping. Inside it will be fitted up very attractively, indeed, and when it receives its load of minerals and agricultural exhibits and is finally ready to leave here, it will be a novelty in the shape of a car never before carried behind a locomotive, and will be a fitting exponent of the varied wealth of Georgia, which will be an object lesson capital can hardly fail to understand.

**The Object of the Trip.**

"Our object," these gentlemen said, "is to carry large samples of every Georgia crude product which we can get hold of directly to the users of the same all over the country. In this way, and in this way only can we expect to get reliable, honest judgment from consumers as to what are the merits of this raw material and what it is worth in the market. We are carrying ores of iron, manganese, gold, silver, lead, aluminum, copper, etc. We will have a full line of samples of the sulphur gold ores to submit to the men who have the special machinery, experience and process necessary to work those over profitably. We will take a large sample of all our native ochres, rhenium, numbers and oxides of iron to submit to manufacturers. One cabinet will contain samples of the high-grade bauxite ores from this district, the development of which is virtually just commencing. We shall have an array of marbles to be equalled nowhere else in the world from any one district or locality. Our car will contain materials for every grade of pottery from the coarsest to the finest. I will bring some cotta material of the best grade. Slates from Rockmart of every description from roofing slate to mantle, billiard table and ornamental shapes, etc. So on through the long list of mineral resources. We shall also have a good agricultural exhibit, and when we leave the exposition will carry with us very convincing proofs of the ability of Georgia to produce, besides cotton, every food product desired by seekers after homes in our matchless climate.

**Literature About Georgia.**

Trade editions of several papers containing statistical information of every description will be carried for distribution. The Cedartown Standard generously contributes 5,000 for Polk county. Mr. Land's special number will be sent to see Mr. Nathan and Commissioner Nestor and arrange for the taking of a large edition of the report of the commissioner of agriculture on the car for distribution. This is an opportunity which the state of Georgia should not lose to place this sort of information under such favorable circumstances where it will certainly do some great and lasting good. To the question whether Atlanta would be represented in the car, Mr. Land replied that the opportunity is now open and it is hoped that Atlanta's action will be prompt and thorough. Any mineral property will be represented by sending full details and large samples of ore or product, marked for exhibit car, Cedartown, Ga., where the exhibits are being assembled, at once. Special local manufacturers, of brick, terra cotta, oil, etc., are invited to send in exhibits and they will receive an enormous amount in the way of valuable advertising at a trifling expense.

Thin and impure blood is made rich and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It braces up the nerves and gives renewed strength.

**BASE BALL.**

A New and Novel Game by a Professional Ball Player.

Mr. John M. Miller, 39 Marietta street, has just introduced a new game, "Zion's Great Base Ball Game," with which was designed by Cleveland, Ohio's well-known catcher, who is now giving his entire time to the manufacture. The game is played with a ball and two bats and is a game of skill and strategy, that is entirely new and great; a novelty and is having a very great sale.

The regular price is \$2. On Nov. 1st, Mr. Miller is giving a limited number of sets of instructions and advertising it before the holiday trade sets in.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by diseased liver. Only one pill a dose.

Wanted, Wood Turners.

I want wood turners with first-class wood turner to turn and bore porch columns by the thousand; to be turned out of cypress; parties to furnish their own power; can give work all winter. Address P. B. WATKINS, Corner Fourth and Gay, Columbus, O.

**Free This Week.**

At Kamper's Grocery Company's store, Buoyiley, Beef, Tea, etc., made from Cudahy's "Rex" Beef Extract. Lady in charge will explain its uses for culinary purposes to all inquiring housekeepers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an excellent medicine for children while breathing 25 cents.

Beecham's Pill correct bad effects of overeating.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**DIED BY THE KNIFE.**

Dock Almond Stabs Jordan Chambers on the Public Road

**CARROLL HAS A BLOODY TRAGEDY.**

The Man Who Killed Had Almost Reached His Home—His Slayer Has Been Put in Jail.

Carrollton, Ga., November 21.—(Special.) Last night at 10 o'clock near Hollingsworth's distillery, six miles south of this city, Dock Almon stabbed and killed Jordan Chambers in the public road within three hundred yards of Chambers' house. Dock Almon, Jordan Chambers, Luna Dale, Tom Chapel, Joe Almon, brother of Dock, and two negro boys were on their way from a country store when Dock Almon and Chambers began to quarrel. Joe Almon and Chapel had gone on ahead and did not see the killing, but Dale and the two negroes were along with Almon and Chambers when the stabbing took place. They fled immediately after the fight.

Joe Almon and Chapel, thinking something might have gone wrong, turned back and, to their great surprise, found Chambers alone. He was lying bleeding and dying on the side of the road.

Dale states that Almon threatened to cut Chambers' head off when Chambers remarked: "Duck you won't eat me, I am the best friend you have got." Almon struck him and Dale, being a boy, turned to leave, but says he heard other licks. Dale was followed to his home by Almon, who tried to get him to come out. He refused. Almon then went to the house of Mr. Turner to stay all night, but Turner, finding that he was drunk, refused to let him stay. Almon walked off, but returned about 10 o'clock and told someone he had been beaten and that Jordan Chambers was the last man he was with. At the same time he pulled a knife out of his pocket with a blade four or five inches in length which had blood on it. Blood was also seen on his wrists and right hand.

Coroner Cole held an inquest this morning. The jury returned a verdict of murder. Sheriff Hewitt was sent for and about 2 o'clock had Almon a prisoner. He was only forty-five minutes getting him after being notified. Chambers leaves a wife and three children. He is a single man. The negro boys have not been heard of since the killing. The killing is said to be the outcome of a drunken spree. All the parties are highly connected in this county and in Heard.

**Worry tells, sadly, on woman's health and beauty.**

**Beecham's Pills**

(Worth a Guinea a Box, Tasteless)

fortify the nerves and will help to banish many an anxiety.

Price 25 cents.

**FINANCIAL.****DARWIN G. JONES**

No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

**WANTED.**

LARGE LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES purchased for cash, or loans made thereon. Endowments, tontine and distribution policies sold.

ANTHON & JOHNTON, 31-33 Kentucky National bank building, Louisville, Ky.

John W. Dickey, Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA. Correspondence Invited.

W. H. PATTERSON, Dealer in Investment Securities 50 Marietta Street, OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Negotiated. 13 East Alabama Street.

July 16-ly in col

**Buy None but the Genuine**

Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes' spectacles, showing their great popularity over the country.

HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street. Established twenty-five years ago.

Notice

We have handled what was claimed to be a superior brand of sausage, but are now handling C. A. Raubenbergs "All Smoked" Sausage. Some have tried other brands made here to our dissatisfaction and find this sausage superior to any we have used, or can procure. Buy this sausage at the lowest price, and send to C. A. R. We are his sole agents and handle his entire production, which is a special brand given up to our trade. Every box guaranteed to be perfect, strong, and in the best profits and no other brand handled by us. Send orders direct to us. J. W. Phillips Co., Oct 25 1893

HYDE & HENRY

Designers, Wood Engravers, Half Tones

and Photo Engraving.

7-12 North Broad street, Room No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.

**Now Order and Plant**

As soon as it rains shade trees, fruit trees, ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs, etc. The best and cheapest can be had from

W. D. BEATIE,

508 Equitable Building.

Catalogue free.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**PABST MILWAUKEE BEER WINS.**

THE PABST BREWING CO. has been awarded the highest points of merit on each article they manufacture, at the World's Columbian Exposition. Each separate beer has defeated all similar beers of its respective class, Pabst Hofbrau scored higher than Royal Hofbrau of Munich, and the "Best" Tonic scored the one hundred points of perfection, an altitude of merit supreme and unequalled. This gives to Pabst, Milwaukee.

**A Victory Over the Entire World,** consisting of an award on ten separate products. A victory complete and absolutely UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF EXPOSITIONS.

This announcement of the first and only report of the judges was made officially for the first and only time on Wednesday, Nov. 15th, 1893, at 5:30 p.m. by John Boyd Thacher, Chairman on Awards—hence all previous statements from every source have been unauthorized and misleading.

D. C. LOEB, Wholesale Dealer.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

Ernest C. KONTZ, KONTZ & CONYERS, Hook and Ladder building, 61-2 S. Broad St. B. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, LAWYERS. Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 29-1-2 Whitehall street. Telephone 220.

MARVIN L. CASE, Attorney at law, 231 Equitable Building, — Atlanta, Ga.

PAUL & MARGRAB, Attala Artists, At Tripod Paint Company, (Old capitol.) Lester & Rungel, 125 Marietta St.

Offices, second floor Indian building.

MARSHALL J. CLARKE, Attorney at law, 21-1-2 East Alabama street. B. B. RUTLEDGE, Architect, Equitable Building.

HALL BROTHERS, 58 Marietta St. Civil and Mining Engineers, 57 Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics. July 25th.

We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine, laudanum and paregoric habits in fifteen days, or no pay for treatment, board nor attorney taken, nor how much failure may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and leaves the patient with a zest of life. SATURDAYS, at 5 p.m., at Dr. A. Nelsone's office, 12 Whitehall street, Austell, Ga. Correspondence confidential. Dr. Nelson's Guaranteed Opium Cure Company, or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga. Oct 25 1893

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Diamonds,  
Watches,  
Solid Silver,  
Bridal Presents,  
Engraving Wedding  
Invitations.  
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,  
47 Whitehall street.

lookout  
for  
thieves.

some unprincipled dealers are refilling "canadian club" whisky bottles with inferior spirits—don't allow them to rob you—be sure you get the genuine.

bluthenthal & bickart.  
"b. & b."

whiskies and all kinds of liquors.  
maritz and forsyth.  
"four aces whisky."  
"schultz milwaukee beer."  
"cleveland club"—dollar a quart rye.

After the Fall is Over

Now that the winter is on  
You will need one of our Mantels  
Just as sure as you're born.  
When father comes home to supper,  
Get after him, one and all,  
He'll want to come down and talk busi-

ness.  
After that bawl,  
Just get after the old man and make him  
come down and see us. A large stock of  
Mantels, Grates and Tiles always on hand.  
MAY MANTEL CO.,  
115, 117 and 119 West Mitchell Street.



A Blaze of Glory

Especially perfectly our display of diamonds, jewels and silverware. To really appreciate what the latest styles in jewelry are, you must visit our establishment. This bewildering assortment of beautiful articles furnishes a magnet which the ladies could not resist if they could, and could not if they would. That they are not foolish enough to try it is apparent from a call at our store of which our fair customers have taken complete possession. Our prices are as attractive as our goods. What do you think of buying a diamond ring for \$1 for the baby of course. But we have them from \$5 to \$500. Don't forget us, next to High's.

A. L. DELKIN CO.

### Fine Cooking at Home.

Some people think that they cannot prepare the delicate soups and sauces and delicacies made dishes which are peculiar to the best French cooking in their homes. But by use of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

as a stock for Soups Sauces, Made Dishes, they can be made easily, cheaply, and successfully at home.

N. B.—Get the genuine Liebig Company's and avoid disappointment. See that the signature of Justus von Liebig is in blue on the jar,

*Liebig*



JAMES E. HICKEY,  
DEALER IN

Fine Vehicles and Harness

Horse and Dray Covers,

No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Full line of Horse Blankets and Fur and Plush Robes.

Telephone 782.  
Agent for the Binghamton Wagon Company, Binghamton, N. Y., celebrated maker of fine buggies, surreys and spring wagons. Aug 30—by 1st col su

### A DIME NOVEL HERO

Young Ern Campbell Adds Another Installment to His Fame.

HE BEGAN HIS CAREER AT TWELVE

He Ran Away and Got Himself in the Papers in Philadelphia—He Is Now Arrested for Burglary.

A halo of dime novel romance as thick as a London fog has enveloped the head and shoulders of youthful Ernest Campbell since three years ago. When at the age of twelve he ran away from his home in Atlanta and got his picture in the police reports of the Philadelphia papers. He added to this charming halo by several subsequent runaways. He increased it wonderfully when he became a "pal" and associate of Gip South's traveling band.

But the crowning glory of his career was attained about six weeks ago when he helped the detectives unearth a big band of burglars and had his picture published in a local paper as one of the shrewdest and cleverest young detectives in the profession. He became the envy and toast of the tough small boys. He hung upon the doorsteps at police headquarters, a big stick in hand, a wise look in his eye, eying every passer by with a keen, meaning look which seemed to pierce the hiding place of scoundrels.

Young Campbell became a hero. He was constantly at the police station. He talked proudly of his career of crime, which he said he had foreseen for the more advantageous calling of a detective, and frequently at unheard of hours he was seen peering through dark alleys "workin' up a case" as he explained to questioners.

It was due to Campbell that Gip South and his band were captured and convicted. He had been a member of the gang and he gave all the secrets away. He led the officers to recover over one hundred watches that were stolen from Thomson, the jeweler. Detective Conn made a protege of the boy and had him with him constantly.

A week ago he suddenly disappeared from the police headquarters, and the officers wondered. They wondered no more when Sheriff Newt Glass called at police headquarters yesterday and told them about the young detective's operations in McDonough. The sheriff explained that young Campbell was his guest at McDonough, and he had become so strongly attached to him during his short acquaintance that he had him sent in a secure place to prevent his boy and had him with him constantly.

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It seems that young Campbell and a gang of three, Bob Ferrell, Will Loyd and Harry Hair, are charged with giving the people of McDonough a taste of the treatment they are said to have given many citizens of this city during the summer months. Four houses were burglarized, one of them was the home of Mr. Ollie Glass, who is a brother of the sheriff. The residence of Mr. Garr was also entered. The sheriff at once arrested Campbell and two others of the gang. Harry Hair was arrested in Atlanta and was yesterday carried back to McDonough. Two others of the gang, with Campbell, are all well known in this city. Campbell is known as one of the shrewdest and crookedest youths Atlanta has ever produced. In the language of the officers he's "as sharp as a needle," and is therefore hard to catch up with.

His parents live in this city. He started his career as a newsboy on the streets and worked his way up to the position of butcher. He lost his place as butcher on account of his connection with the South gang, and was for a time in jail here. He said he dared not go back to selling papers after being recognized by his former comrades as a detective. He has traveled all over the United States, although he is but fifteen years old.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient cures, but now it is well known that Sump of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation. Well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

THOSE HARRY HILL NOTES.

Suit Was Began Yesterday by the Empire State Bank Against Mrs. Porter.

Six notes with the name of Mrs. Fannie Lowry Porter attached are made the subject for a suit against that lady by the Empire State bank, of which J. R. Tolleson is president.

It will be remembered that the notes held by Tolleson were brought before the grand jury only on a promise that he would be allowed to retain them after the grand jury had finished with them. He expressed the opinion that they were genuine and that he was holding them as such.

In the grand jury room when the notes were presented to Mrs. Porter she declared that the signatures were forgeries. The allegations of the bill are to the effect that Mrs. Porter is indebted to the Empire State bank in the sum of \$4,616. Being this is the interest, 10 per cent attorney fees and \$18 protest fees.

Copies of all the notes are attached to the bill, which are made payable to "myself or order," and are as follows:

One note for \$800, dated May 10, 1863, and due in sixty days.

One note for \$400, dated April 22, 1863, and due in sixty days.

One note for \$2,300, dated February 18, 1863, and due in ninety days after date.

One note for \$700, dated April 17, 1863, and due in sixty days after date.

One note for \$200, dated April 11, 1863, and due sixty days after date.

One note for \$150, dated March 29, 1863, due sixty days after date.

The name of Mrs. Fannie Lowry Porter is endorsed across the back.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used," writes Mr. A. Ball, Syracuse, N. Y. Hundreds of others give similar testimony.

Broken Spectacles.

Save the frames and have them repaired at Hawkes, 12 Whitehall street. New lenses set in old frames; also polished and made as good as new. 3t

The Atlanta Constitution is printed with Geo. Miller's Sons' News Ink. A full line of their colored inks, black and colored, at factory prices, may be had from W. C. Dodson Printer's Supply Co., 23 E. Mitchell st., Atlanta, Ga. Sept 27 wed sun tf

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Christmas Presents.

You can make very elegant Christmas presents to twelve of your relations and best friends for from \$4 to \$8 each, sitting now for a dozen of my finest photographs. How can you provide twelve as satisfactory presents for twelve persons for the same amount of money? Come now while the weather is pleasant and before the holiday rush, and I will give you the finest work ever done in engraving and etching, and your worry as to how to provide presents will be over.

Also, a special reduction on life-size crayons for portraits for the holidays. Place your order at once or you will be too late.

C. W. MOTES.

nov 14-1m 34 Whitehall Street.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

### For

### Men of Fashion.

In this store individual preference may be exercised to its fullest bent. Our great variety makes the widest liberty permissible in the selection of both shape and material. There is the long-skirted Frock Coat; the three-button Cutaway; the single and double-breasted Sack and the swell Prince Albert—all are prodigally displayed beneath this roof.

Here may be seen nile-tinted Cheviots; Cambridge gray Worsts; soft-shaded Home-spuns and neat stripes, checks and plaids—at prices—considering quality—that no other house can possibly match.

*Eads-Keel Co.*

### Wedding Presents!

Sterling Silver,  
Rich Cut Glassware,  
French China,  
IN BEAUTIFUL CASES.

We are especially prepared to meet the demands for HANDSOME WEDDING PRESENTS, and will take pleasure in showing you our selection.

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 and 93 Whitehall Street.

WE WANT YOU TO SEE the new

ditions to our stock in the way of extra long cut double-

breasted Sacks and Cut-away Suits; all new

and stylish weaves.

They were all bought away under price. You get them the same way. A big

Overcoat stock. HIRSCH BROS.

44 Whitehall Street.

PLANE & FIELD  
SELL  
AMERICAN COAL at \$3.50 AND UP PER TON.

Telephone, No. 354. West Alabama Street and Central Railroad

COAL \$1.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

PHONE No. 203. SCIPLE SONS.

BUY  
ANTHRACITE,  
MONTEVALLO,  
JELLICO,  
SPLINT,  
COAL.

R. O. CAMPBELL,  
Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. Va., and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 334. Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1025. WRITE FOR PRICES.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
JELLICO COAL,  
Best Alabama Coal.

Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible chance to mix with south. See it. Yard 359 Decatur street, corner Grant. Telephone 113. Office, 45 Edge wood Avenue; opposite Equitable building. Telephone 103. oct 27-2m

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SPLINT COAL,  
\$3 and Upwards Per Ton.

Intended buyers will do themselves a favor if they will call at my yards before making their purchases. We have coal of various grades, suitable for all purposes. Prompt attention. Corner Simpson st. and railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

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Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.

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OFFICE AND WORKS,  
Means Street W. and A. R.  
ATLANTA, GA.

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95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.  
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is now receiving his summer supply of jelly, Turners, Millville, Woodbury, Masons, Metal-top, and Mason's Improved and Glassboro. Fine fine, fine, and the best of the best of the best of quality. Also fresh turnip seed of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cigars and smoking pipes, and all kinds of hardware at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filled.

TERMS CASH.

Salesroom, 13 Kimball house, Decatur street.

Greenhouses at Brookwood, 3 1/2 miles out on Peachtree road. Visitors cordially invited to inspect same. Orders for shipment solicited. Telephone 175. Oct 24-1m

Brookwood Floral Co.

COLIN OGSTON, Manager.

Growers of Choice Flowers

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### EVERYTHING

At Half Prices. Must be sold.

HENRY R. POWERS,  
RECEIVER.